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war. The Annual Public meeting of the Society, held on the 18th of May, was an interesting occasion. Addresses were made by Sir Joseph W. Pease, the President, by Arthur Pease, M.P., Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, William Randal Cremer, Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., and others.

The fifteenth and sixteenth annual reports of the International Arbitration and Peace Association of London, whose annual meeting was held on the 31st of May, have just reached us. They make a pamphlet of thirty-two pages which contains a list of the Association's supporters, a record of its work for the past two years, and a review of those international questions and complications to which the Association has given special attention. The Association continues as vigorous as ever in its endeavors to promote the substitution of law for force in the settlement of all international disputes.

At a recent meeting of the Boston School Board a resolution was introduced by one of the members looking towards the abolition of military instruction in the Boston schools. It is strange, to say the least, that a board of such intelligent men should not long ago have discovered that the system of turning the school boys into embryo soldiers is steadily and not very quietly working irreparable mischief in the influence which it is having on the character of the boys. At a recent prize drill in Mechanics Hall, "the riot and confusion" became so great, during the distribution of the prizes, that the Chairman of the High School Committee, Dr. Calderwood, suspended the awards before completed. Without magnifying this occurrence in the least, it furnishes, along with many incidents of similar character in other places, undeniable evidence that those are wholly wrong in their interpretation of human nature who declare that military training in the schools has no tendency to create a war-like and quarrelsome spirit.

Hodgson Pratt, President of the International Arbitration and Peace Association of London, has had reprinted in pamphlet form for private circulation an extended article on International Arbitration, published by him in *The Inquirer* for April 17th.

Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., and one of the Directors of the American Peace Society, sailed on the 30th of June for London where he preaches in the City Temple during the vacation. Dr. Thomas is an Englishman by birth, and an American by more than twenty years of active ministerial service in this country. He is one of the ablest and truest supporters of the movement for permanent Anglo-American arbitration, laboring with equal efficiency for it on both sides of the water.

The latest word about the Graeco-Turkish peace negotiations is that the Russian Emperor has again written to the Sultan urging him to accelerate the peace negotiations by renouncing demands with which it is impossible for Greece to comply. As a result of this letter the Sultan has virtually accepted the terms of the powers, leaving only details to be settled.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the foremost statistician and one of the foremost economists in the United States, sails for Europe on the 8th of July. He expects to be gone three months, and the special purpose of his trip is to attend the meeting of the International Statistical Institute which meets at St. Petersburg on the 31st of August. Mr. Atkinson is to read an economic statistical paper before the Institute, which he expects to make serve the interests of international peace. We hope he may be able to manage his army of figures, which he always handles in a masterly way, in such fashion as materially to cripple the Russian war host. Mr. Atkinson has for several years been a member, and is now one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society, and an active and hearty supporter of its work.

A WARNING.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

Thou pastor of the flock who, crook in hand,
Leadest the younglings through the vernal land,
Take heed! take heed and hear!
The wolf is near!

In clothing of soft wool, with meek, shrewd look,
He came—small wonder if the lambs mistook
The stranger, for he seemed
The thing they dreamed.

Into the fold he leaps! his eyes are bright,
His eager mouth half open, fangs in sight—
Wilt thou not turn about
And drive him out?

Dost hesitate? and art thou, too, deceived?
Haste, ere too great thy loss to be retrieved!
Ah woe, and woe the day!
Thou bid'st him stay!

Thou foolish shepherd, nay, it cannot be—
Two shepherds for one flock, the wolf and thee!
For what, then, hath he stayed?
The Boys' Brigade.

MYSTIC, Conn.

TEXT OF THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION TREATY.

The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the

government of the republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full powers and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State for the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

ARTICLE I.

The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of, and appertaining to, the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America, under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may hereafter be concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian

Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE IV.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said Republic, on the other, and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN, LORIN A. THURSTON,
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH, WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I need not say that I appreciate in the highest degree the kindness of your calling upon me to preside. I can see before me many gentlemen who are better suited for such duties than I am, but I am willing to do the best I can.

A year ago, when we met here, the subject of arbitration, so far as regarded government action, was almost entirely in the dark. There were vague hints that negotiations were going on with Her Majesty's government of Great Britain, the Empress of the Indies, whose jubilee is about to be celebrated, whose reign has covered a period of sixty years of wholesome Christian adminis-